

Remarks

In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration of the rejections and further examination are requested.

Initially, it is noted that the Examiner has failed to consider JP 11-25541 listed on the form PTO-1449 included with the Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) of July 6, 2004; CN 120612, JP 11-025541 and CN 1174477 listed on the form PTO-1449 included with the IDS of March 21, 2005; and JP 10-164471, JP 11-284929, JP 11-203840, JP 2000-69380 and JP 2000-115652 listed on the form PTO-1449 included with the IDS of March 25, 2002.

Regarding JP 11-25541, it is noted that page 3 of the IDS of July 6, 2004 clearly states that JP 11-25541 corresponds to both EP 0889647A2 and EP 0889647A3. Further, an abstract was submitted with JP 11-25541 in the IDS of March 21, 2005. Therefore, JP 11-25541 should have been considered and indicated as such on both forms PTO-1449.

Regarding CN 120612 and CN 1174477, it is noted that page 3 of the IDS of March 21, 2005 clearly states that CN 120612 corresponds to JP 11-25541 and CN 1174477 corresponds to US 5,909,212. Therefore, both CN 120612 and CN 1174477 should have been considered and indicated as such on the form PTO-1449.

Regarding JP 10-164471, JP 11-284929, JP 11-203840, JP 2000-69380 and JP 2000-115652, it is noted that all of these references were submitted with corresponding abstracts. Therefore, JP 10-164471, JP 11-284929, JP 11-203840, JP 2000-69380 and JP 2000-115652 should have been considered and indicated as such on the form PTO-1449.

In light of the above, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner return completely initialed copies of the forms PTO-1449 dated July 6, 2004, March 21, 2005 and March 25, 2002.

The specification and abstract have been reviewed and revised to make a number of editorial revisions thereto. Due to the number of changes involved, a substitute specification and abstract have been prepared and are submitted herewith. No new matter has been added. Enclosed is a marked-up copy of the specification and abstract indicating the changes incorporated therein.

Claims 7-9, 22 and 23 have been amended so as to remove their multiple dependencies. Further, new claims 31-106 have been added so as to add the claims back without the use of multiple dependent claims.

In addition, claims 1-30 have been amended to make a number of editorial revisions thereto. These revisions have been made to place the claims in better U.S. form. None of these amendments have been made to narrow the scope of protection of the claims, or to address issues related to patentability, and therefore, these amendments should not be construed as limiting the scope of equivalents of the claimed features offered by the Doctrine of Equivalents.

Claims 1-17 and 23-30 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Young (U.S. 6,498,895). Claims 18 and 19 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Yuen (U.S. 2003/0012555). Claims 20-22 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Young in view of Akamatsu (U.S. 2003/0106071).

Claims 1, 5, 6, 14 and 23 have been amended so as to further distinguish the present invention, as recited therein, from the references relied upon in the above-mentioned rejections. As a result, the above-mentioned rejections are submitted to be inapplicable to the amended claims for the following reasons.

Claim 1 is patentable over Young, since claim 1 recites a program list display device including, in part, a means for preparing a program information displaying screen for displaying program information for programs scheduled to be broadcast and for past recorded programs, a display format setting screen for indicating a display format of the program information, and a display filter setting screen for restricting programs to be displayed on the program information displaying screen. Young fails to disclose or suggest this feature of claim 1.

Young discloses an apparatus that is installed in a broadcast receiver having a video recording and playback function. The apparatus is capable of displaying program information for programs scheduled to be broadcast and program information for past recorded programs as a program list on a single screen. The apparatus is also capable of displaying the program information as a two-dimensional array or one-dimensional array, and dynamically switching between these two display types. Further, the apparatus is capable of dynamically switching between program attributes as an axis of the two-dimensional array or the one-dimensional array.

However, the present invention as recited in claim 1 does not only display the program information for programs scheduled to be broadcast and the program information for past recorded programs as a program list of a two-dimensional array or a one-dimensional array on a single screen. Instead, claim 1 recites that the means prepares the program information

displaying screen for displaying the program information for programs scheduled to be broadcast and for past recorded programs, the display format setting screen for indicating the display format of the program information, and the display filter setting screen for restricting programs to be displayed on the program information displaying screen. In other words, the program information, the display format setting screen, and the display filter setting screens are displayed on a single screen. Therefore, the present invention, as recited in claim 1, makes it possible for viewers to dynamically change the display format of the program list using the display format setting screen and to dynamically change the programs displayed on the program information using the display filter setting screen, while viewing the program information. As a result, viewers can effectively select preferable programs while viewing the program lists. Young fails to disclose or suggest the means as recited in claim 1.

As for Yuen and Akamatsu, these references are relied upon as disclosing a display that dynamically changes between a title of a program and a name attribute of the program, and a video recording reservation means, respectively. However, neither of these references discloses or suggests the above-discussed feature of claim 1.

Regarding claims 5 and 6, they are patentable over the references for reasons similar to those set forth above in support of claim 1. That is, claims 5 and 6 each recite, in part, a means for preparing a program information displaying screen for displaying program information for programs scheduled to be broadcast and for past recorded programs, a display format setting screen for indicating a display format of the program information, and a display filter setting screen for restricting programs to be displayed on the program information displaying screen, which feature is not disclosed or suggested by the references.

Claim 14 is patentable over Young, since claim 14 recites a video recording and playback device including, in part, a means for preparing a video recording state displaying screen including program information of programs reserved for video recording and of recorded programs, a first display format setting screen for indicating a display format of a video recording state, a first display filter setting screen for restricting programs to be displayed on the video recording state displaying screen. Young fails to disclose or suggest this feature of claim 14.

As discussed above, Young discloses an apparatus that is installed in a broadcast receiver and records a video signal by employing a storage media (e.g., a video tape). The apparatus is

also capable of dividing the storage area of the storage media successively into a number of storage units to manage respective recorded contents, and display a first storage unit group in which recorded programs are stored, a second storage unit group which is allocated to programs reserved for video recording, and a third storage unit group which is unused as a video recording state list on a single screen.

However, the present invention as recited in claim 14 does not only divide a whole storage area held by a storage media successively into storage units to manage respective recorded contents and display the information relating to the storage unit as a video recording state list. Instead, claim 14 recites that the means prepares the video recording state displaying screen including the program information of programs reserved for video recording and of recorded programs, the first display format setting screen for indicating a display format of a video recording state, the first display filter setting screen for restricting programs to be displayed on the video recording state displaying screen. In other words, the program information, the display format setting screen, and the display filter setting screen are displayed on a single screen. Therefore, the present invention, as recited in claim 14, makes it possible for viewers to dynamically change the display format of the video recording state using the display format screen and to dynamically change the programs displayed on the video recording state list using the display filter setting screen, while viewing the video recording state list. As a result, viewers can effectively select the program to be recorded, the medium in which the program is recorded, and the position on the medium in which program is recorded while viewing the video recording state list. Young fails to disclose or suggest the means as recited in claim 14.

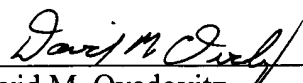
As for Yuen and Akamatsu, these references are relied upon as disclosing a display that dynamically changes between a title of a program and a name attribute of the program, and a video recording reservation means, respectively. However, neither of these references discloses or suggests the above-discussed feature of claim 14.

Because of the above-mentioned distinctions, it is believed clear that claims 1-106 are allowable over the references relied upon in the rejections. Furthermore, it is submitted that the distinctions are such that a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would not have been motivated to make any combination of the references of record in such a manner as to result in, or otherwise render obvious, the present invention as recited in claims 1-106. Therefore, it is submitted that claims 1-106 are clearly allowable over the prior art of record.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is submitted that the present application is now in condition for allowance. The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned by telephone if it is felt that there are issues remaining which must be resolved before allowance of the application.

Respectfully submitted,

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